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Silica - Fumed Silica (Silicon Dioxide)

Topics Covered

Background

Adding Fumed Silica to Liquids / Coatings
Adding Fumed Silica to Solids / Powders

Production Applications

Background

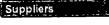
Fumed silica has unique properties and is commonly added to liquids/coatings and solids to improve various properties.

Adding Fumed Silica to Liquids / Coatings

Fumed silica has a chain-like particle morphology. In liquids, the chains bond together via weak hydrogen bonds forming a three dimensional network, trapping liquid and effectively increasing the viscosity. The effect of the fumed silica can be negated by the application of a shear force (e.g. mixing, brushing, spraying etc), allowing the liquid to flow, level out and permit the escape of entrapped air. However, when the force is removed, the liquid will 'thicken up' again. This property is called thixotropy.

Other useful properties that fumed silica imparts to liquid systems include:

- This three dimensional network also helps prevent pigments from settling
- When allowed to stand for long enough, coatings become sag resistant
- They help to control evaporation in coatings, helping to prevent "picture framing" or "fat edges", whereby a bead of the coating material forms







Books ::Materials

Structure and Imperfections in Amorphous and Crystalline Silicon Dioxide

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Fused Silica Silica Powder Organic Silica Silica Fabric Quartz Silica









Feature



Zetas





Building/Construction

near the edge of a flat substrate. This phenomena is caused by surface tension effects and faster evaporation near the edges.

- Coatings of porous surfaces are also more resistant to absorption by the substrate.
- In coatings, it can also aid in pattern development, e.g hammered texture finishes

Adding Fumed Silica to Solids / Powders

When added to powders, fumed silica aids flow and helps prevent "caking".

The submicron particles are able easily move between larger particles, and some believe it forms a layer on their surface which acts like ball bearings or a lubricant, aiding flow.

The hydrophilic nature of the fumed silica also absorbs water off the surface of the particles, preventing caking

Production

One production method for the production of fumed silica involved a continuous flame hydrolysis technique. It involves the conversion of silicon tetra chloride (SiCl₄) to the gas phase using an oxy hydrogen flame. It then reacts with water to yield silica (SiO₂) and hydrochloric acid thus:

$$SiCl_4 + H_2O \rightarrow SiO_2 + HCl$$

The HCl is easily separated as it remains in the gas phase, while the fumed silica is solid.

Treated grades can be produced by reacting the silica fume with organosilicons. This can convert the natural hydrophilic fumed into a hydrophobic material.

Applications

Some applications for fumed silica include:

- A filler for rubbers and plastics
- Coatings
- Adhesives
- Cements

Sealants

It is also used in the manufacture of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, defoamers, pesticides, inks, batteries and abrasives.

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